



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/573,462	03/24/2006	Takuya Kinoshita	NNA-241-B	2578
48980	7590	12/20/2010		
YOUNG BASILE 3001 WEST BIG BEAVER ROAD SUITE 624 TROY, MI 48084			EXAMINER CULLEN, SEAN P	
			ART UNIT 1725	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/20/2010	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docketing@youngbasile.com
audit@youngbasile.com

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was discussed: Applicants' representative clarified the applicants' position regarding the arguments with respect to Nagayama et al. Applicants' representative was not arguing that the instant claims define a discharge circuit printed on the positive/negative active material or the ion conduction material. The discharge circuit is printed on a layer that comprises a negative/positive active material or ion conduction material. Applicants' representative argued the Nagayama et al. does not disclose a discharge circuit printed on a negative electrode layer, positive electrode layer or electrolyte layer because the diodes of Nagayama et al. are formed on a collector. The Examiner argued that the claim language does not preclude the discharge circuit being formed on a collector. A discharge circuit printed on the electrolyte layer would be formed within the the negative/positive electrode layer and thus be formed on the collector. The Examiner also argued the Nagayama discloses a discharge circuit within the negative electrode layer and thus is formed (i.e., printed) on the electrolyte layer. No agreement was reached. The applicants' representative argued that Nagayama explicitly discloses that the diodes are formed on the collector. The Examiner argued that the method of making is not given patentable weight in a product claim and the product of Nagayama anticipates the instant claim. Nagayama discloses a group of diodes formed on the collector and an electrolyte layer is interposed between collectors. Thus, the cell of Nagayama discloses a group of diodes (i.e., discharge circuit) formed on an electrolyte layer. No agreement was reached.